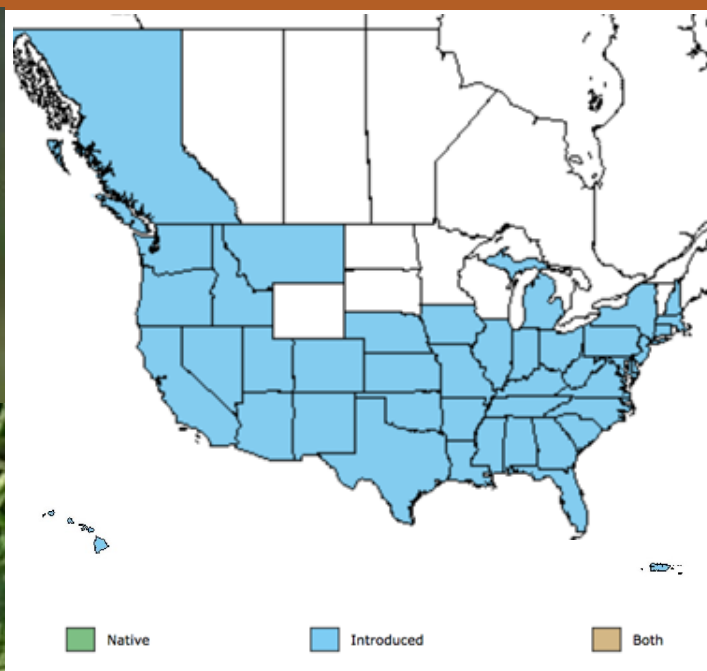


USACE Invasive Plant Species Best Management Practices

Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) - Poaceae (Grasses)



Habitat & Life History

Native to Africa – Introduced – Prostrate perennial grass – FACU & FAC – Warm-season – Most soil types

Integrated Management Strategy Selections

Prevention

Chemical

Mechanical

Cultural

PREVENTION

- Maintain healthy, dense native vegetative cover to facilitate competitive exclusion of invasive species
- Limit soil disturbance

CHEMICAL CONTROL

- Herbicides—bromacil (bare ground), clethodim, dichlobenil (bare ground), diuron (bare ground), fluazifop, glyphosate, imazapyr, sethoxydim (aquatic label in FL)
 - Use-pattern—foliar; multiple treatments; apply during spring or fall when rhizomes are growing
- *Refer to product label for specific instructions on rate & use-pattern

MECHANICAL CONTROL

- Hand pull, dig roots
- Most effective if used in conjunction with chemical control

CULTURAL CONTROL

- Develop robust native vegetation (e.g., switchgrass), grazing, burning, will resprout & require additional management

MANAGEMENT SEQUENCING

- Timing of control methods—best option is to apply herbicide in early spring
- Monitoring—control is most effective with continual monitoring & reapplication of treatment
- Niche-filling/Restoration—restore sites with native grasses/forbs where Bermudagrass has been treated

COMMENTS

- Bermudagrass may be difficult to control even with herbicide treatment



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Contributors, data sources, documentation @ apcrp.el.erdc.dren.mil